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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/588,229	08/03/2006	Weiping Zeng	1691-0222PUS1	5417	
2292 7590 02/11/2099 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747			EXAM	EXAMINER	
			YOON, TAE H		
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1796		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			02/11/2009	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail $\,$ address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 10/588,229

Art Unit: 1796

Attachment to Advisory Action

Applicant asserts that Chappelow et al failed to teach the instant amount of C, D and E and that monomers of Chappelow et al are different from the instant monomers, but the examiner disagrees with following reasons;

- 1. With respect to the instant components A, B, C and D, Chappelow et al teach the same components and thus it is immaterial how they were called. As a matter of fact, the instant components A, B, C and D are used in a single composition as pointed out by the examiner.
- 2. Applicant asserts that 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA) is taught as the acidic component in Chappelow et al (col. 6, lines 56-61), but such statement is incorrect since Chappelow et al rather teach "the reaction products of maleic anhydride and 2-hydroxyethylacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA), 2- and 3-hydroxypropylacrylate ----". Thus, said 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA) alone is not the acidic component.
- 3. Applicant asserts that the amounts of CQ and EDMAB used in Chappelow et al are outside the range of the instant invention, however, Chappelow et al teach employing about 0.1-10 wt.% of the initiator in lines 26-27 of the previously pointed col. 18. With respect to different amounts in examples in Chappelow et al, see *In re Mills*, 477 F2d 649, 176 USPQ 196 (CCPA 1972); Reference must be considered for all that it discloses and must not be limited to preferred embodiments or working examples. Chappelow et al teach a combined use of CQ and EDMAB and thus, modification of amounts of the initiator system would be a *prima facie* obviousness.

Application/Control Number: 10/588,229

Art Unit: 1796

4. Applicant further asserts that Chappelow et al do not disclose the content of the monomer (E) nor provide examples in which the monomer is contained. However, such statement is incorrect since Chappelow et al teach employing up to about 90% compounds containing olefinic moieties other than acidic components containing olefinic moieties in lines 32-34 of the previously pointed col. 18. Said compounds containing olefinic moieties including the instant bifunctional monomers are further taught in lines 20-25, col. 17 and line 32, col. 17 to line 11, col. 18.

With respect to no example in Chappelow et al with said monomer (E), see *In re Mills*, 477 F2d 649, 176 USPQ 196 (CCPA 1972); Reference must be considered for all that it discloses and must not be limited to preferred embodiments or working examples.

In summary, rejection of claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 is maintained since applicant failed to show unexpected result.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tae H. Yoon whose telephone number is (571) 272-1128. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/588,229 Page 4

Art Unit: 1796

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/Tae H Yoon/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1796

THY/February 6, 2009